NEW YORK HERALD.

M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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ALL LETTERS by much for Subsert, tone or with Adverticements to be used post, or the pasture will be de usted from The month of the district of the most of t

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL-JULLIEN'S CONGERT. BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY-FRENCH SPT-WRITE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Uscla Par's Ca-

NIBLO'S, Broadway-M. DECHALUNZAU-GRAND DIVER

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-A CURE FOR MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Ton's

WAILACE'S THEATRE, Broa way-BLEAK HOUSE-AMPRICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-On MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-PRANCO

CHRISTY'S ANERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 672 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOLDE, 500 Broadway-Buck BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panonana or

MOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-FRANKENSTRING PANO

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Streeping Man. RHENISH GALLERY; 663 Broodway-Day and Evening RIGNOR BLITZ STUVERANT INSTITUTE

CHINESE ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Perham's Gift Ex POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE EVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MICH, 663 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, October 15, 1852.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leav this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisement for any edition of the YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. Losmon-Edwards, Sanford & Co., Cornhill Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street

-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

The WERKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine c'elsek to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

The News.

The adamantines, who have just perfected the orpization of their Club, held a most enthusiastic and successful meeting last night at the Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. James T. Brady took his seat for the first time as President, and made an address, in the course of which he indulged in severe animadversions on the recent acts of the Cabinet. He was warmly applauded throughout, and his allusions to the adinistration were received with marked approbation. This meeting may be regarded as the commence ment of hostilities against the administration on the part of the adamantines, and is strongly indicative of the popular feeling which has been evoked by the mean and contemptible policy to which Marcy and Co., have stooped. The report of the meeting will, in connection with Mr. Lester's reply to the assaults of the Cabinet, be read with more than usual interest,

The intelligence from Washington this morning will probably create an uncommon sensation in political Cochrane, Postmaster Fowler, and Collector Bron son are to be removed—the latter forthwith—District Attorney O'Conor holding over. It is quite problematical whether Mr. Mason will accept the mission to France, the chances of a reconstruction of the cabinet, perhaps, holding out inducements for a louder " call." The recent State elections are taken so be an endorsement of the policy of the adminis tration by the journals at the capital ; but it is conadently stated that had the instructions from the Treasury Department been promulgated at an earlier period the result in Georgia would have been somewhat different. The letter of Mr. Guthrie, relative so the spoils, naturally enough, has created a deep beling of disgust in all quarters. The course of the HERALD, it will be seen, has proved a sharp thorn in the sides of those whose knavery it has unmasked. Advices have been received of serious troubles in the Cherokee Nation-two of the Ross party had been murdered. Mr. George Law also declines the mission to China. Will nobody distinguish themselves by accepting the post of Minister to the court of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, with extraordipary powers thrown in, whereby to earn an endur

ing reputation? Our telegraphic despatch from Albany furnishes a list of the removals and appointments made by the Canal Board.

The returns of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania come in very slowly. In Ohio, Medill, the democratic candidate for Governor, will have a majority of from thirty to forty thousand. There will be a large democratic majority in the Legislature. From Pennsylvania, the returns ensure the success of the candidates of the democratic party. The delegation from Georgia in the next Congress will stand six democrats and four whigs. The consolidationists, in Philadelphia, have been signally successful.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston last night. Additional news by this arrival may be found in another column. There is nothing further of interest in political matters. The poldt arrived at this port last night at a late bour. She was detained two days at Southampton We shall probably he in receipt of later European in-

telligence by the Atlantic to-morrow. The third annual parade of the members of the New York Fire Department took place yesterday. and was a very pretty spectacle. The fineness of the weather attracted out of doors thousands o speciators. Not the least interesting part of the review was the appearance of the representatives of several California companies in the procession. les from other cities likewise took part in day's proceedings, namely, the Moyamen Hose Company, of Philadelphia, and Engine Com pany No. 6, of Rochester.

The bishops of the Episcopal Church yesterday ronounced sentence of deposition upon Levi Sillian Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina. The intersting ceremonies are in another column.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolu tion was passed, directing the Street Commissioner to report progress upon a plan for laying out streets north of 155th street. The Board concurred with the Assistants in authorizing the change of termini of Wall street ferry.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday evening, and transacted the usual routine of business There was no debate; and, after a short session, the Board adjourned till Monday.

There were five deaths from yellow fever at Mo bile on the 7th inst. and three on the 8th. The whole number of deaths from fever since it appeared was eight hundred and seventeen. Business was re dving, but strangers were advised to remain away. The entremic bed - selected at Yazon.

Arrangements are being male in this city to give John Mitchell, the Ir sh patr ot, an appropriate reception on his arr va .

Stocks still further decline | y sterday. There was no material alter too in bre desuffs, the high rate of freights and a di position on the part of dealers to wait the receipt of private a vices from abroad, limit-

Gov. Seywour has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who violate | and murd-red a girl thirteen years of age, named Catharine Quigley, near Jamaica. L. L., last Sunday night. The citizens of Jamaica have offered a reward, also, of five hundred dollars. The offenders are supposed to be black men.

Elisha Mathewson, former y United States sena tor, died at Seituate yesterday morning.

The second Indiana State Fair closed yesterday. It is said to have been the best exhibition of the kind that had taken place in the West. The receipts amounted to over seven thousand dollars.

An interesting biographical sketch of Tristan Burges, of Rhode Island will be found published in to-day's paper.

Affiairs in Cuba - A Slight Correction. A very interesting and important article on the present position of the island of Cuba, apropos of the slave trade, and other matters, appeared in our editorial columns last Saturday. The information on which that article was based was chiefly derived from the statements of Mr. Wm. Sydney Smith, who had but just recently arrived from the island, en route to England. One paragraph, alluding to the revolutionary sentiment of the creoles, was disclaimed by Mr. Smith as not emanating from him; and we find in the Spanish organ of this city-la Cronicaa statement publi hed at the instance of Mr. Smith, to the effect that he did not authorize us to put forward such a view, and that in itself it is not the fact. We readily make the amende to Mr. Smith for having inconsiderately inter woven into the article facts derived from other reliable sources; but in doing so, we can only reiterate with greater force the assertion that all classes and conditions of the creoles-of all ages and sexes-are inveterately opposed to the Spanish domination, and only watch the opportunity of carrying their revolutionary sentiments into practical effect.

But the prospects of war with Mexico stand not upon the mere foundation of probability and analogical reasoning. There are better data for our assertions. We have received intelligence that several informal consultations of the Cabinet have been recently held in Washington, in which the subject of war was mooted; and it is generally believed among the members, that in the course of a few months they will be able-availing themselves of the peculiar sensibilities and ambition of Santa Annato bring about some collision between the Mexican and American troops and citizens on the frontiers, which would eventuate in a general war between the two countries. The last was managed in a somewhat similar way. It came on suddenly and unexpectedly-as if, indeed, by pure accident-and was not the result of a formal declaration of war by the Congress of the United States. Some petty border hostilities broke out between the Mexicans and Americans ; arms were had recourse to to repel and punish the invaders : war was thus commenced and Congress had simply to recognise it and vote the necessary supplies to carry it out. The Mesilla Valley, in the present day, may be easily made to effect the same end. All that is necessary to renew hostilities, is to occupy the disputed territory with American soldiers : the Mexicans will certainly resist and attempt to expel them, and then Congress will find itself coerced either to legitimize the act of war, and grant funds to maintain it, or else to disgrace itself in the eyes of the country.

There are other reasons which lend more force and probability to this belief of the deigns of the Cabinet. The natural talents of the government seem to be utterly incapable of devising means to manage the surplus revenue. But with the Mexican war this could be easily done. They could then find vent for that and a great deal more. And the employment of thirty or forty millions of dollars in this way would furnish splendid opportunities for every single member of the administration to gorge himself, and make his fortune. Then, too as we said at first, the war would divert public attention from the abominable spoils system of the administration, and from the utter neglect they have shown to the other foreign affairs of the country. Is there not therefore, a high great degree of likelihood in the intelligence we have received? and does not this scheme seem to offer an excellent resource for the Cabinet to escape from their manifold difficulties?

But nevertheless, a war with Mexico would not be without its serious difficulties and dangers to the country. It would most undoubtedly lead to extraordinary difficulties in our relations with England, to say nothing of the complication in which it would involve us with France and Spain, who have a secret understanding with the present government of Mexico-an understanding to which England is also probably a party. These European powers have adopted that policy towards this republic which they consider best calculated to affect and injure it. It consists in creating and fostering great internal dissensions and agitations in this country. Besides, too they may imagine that by stimulating the President of Mexico to court a war with this country, something may spring out of that event which would be productive of discontent and disunion in the United States. It is well known that the last war between this country and England excited great political animosity here, and almost caused the disruption of the Federal Union, because it affected the interests of one class of the people. The last war with Mexico came on us, as we have said, suddenly, and intelligence of a peaceful solution to it was confidently expected week after week, during the continuance of hostilities. No one ever dreamed of our army marching upon and occupying the city of Mexico, or conquering the country, as it did. The suddenness of the conquest-unexpected as it was naturally astonished all Europe, and took their governments by surprise; but it more particularly caused astonishment and vexation to France, England and Spain. That short, decisive and successful war with Mexico came very near leading to a revolution in the island of Cuba; and any future contest between the same two nations, in which the United States should be victorious, would immediately and assuredly be followed by the breaking out of a revolution in Cuba. We know that one of the generals who commanded a portion of our army in Mexico was almost engaged to make a de scent upon that island, with ten thousand of the troops who had taken part in the conquest. In the event, therefore, of another war, there is no

verse to the United States. Prout the Melligence received by us from

doubt but that France and Spain would take

an active part in it in favor of Mexico, and ad-

Washington-and to which we attach every reliance-we are certainly disposed to think that the present Cabinet, if they continue many months in office, will hape their foreign policy in such a way as to produce a disruption of the friendly relations existing between the two republics. It is very evident that Mr. Marcy and his colleagues understand very little of our relations with the European governments and people; and from the character of their foreign appointments, care even less. But they do care about the state of popular opinion in this country, and would have no hesitation in plunging into a war with Mexico, heedless of consequences, provided they can thus hope to divert public attention from their imbecile and contemptible internal policy. The chances of a near war with Mexico are, therefore, more strong than is generally imagined.

The Spotls Cabinet .- The Washington Union

and the New York Herald. The Cabinet organ is throwing off its reserve, and is beginning boldly to develope its tactics upon the great issue of the spoils, in connection with the prolongation or dissolution of the Spoils Cabinet. In its discussions of this important subject, the Washington Union gives a rehash of the stale clap-trap and fustian so common among our party organs some twenty odd years ago, before the independent press of the country was established. We are told of "the thunder tones of democratic victories' which "come booming in from State after State;" and of "the gigantic power of the truehearted democracy;" and of the "squeamish" silk stocking gentry;" and of democracy" and "the working man;" and "the lion-hearted democracy:" and of "Mr. Guthrie as one of those democrats who have been tried in the fire;" and of "the cowardly threats of mob law:" and of "the stock of Kentucky democrats:" and all such flatulent nonsense-the veriest stuff of Western stump speeches before railroads had crossed the Alleghany mountains. Such gibberish is simply beneath the dignity of argument, and discreditable even to the Cabinet

But the Union also indulges in certain accusations and assertions which call for a passing notice. One of its most amusing charges is directed against this journal being nothing more nor less than this-that the late articles in the HERALD, urging the necessity of a new Cabinet, are said to emanate from the pen of W. H. Seward. What an idea! How dreadful! What will Mrs. Grundy say? Mr. Seward, we admit, is capable of making a prosy speech of any length before a cattle show or a college, or the United States Senate: he can speak by the hour in windy verbiage, or write by the yard upon a great variety of subjects; but he lacks that practical cast of mind, that common-sense perception of men and things, and that matter-of-fact understanding of passing events, which are indispensable qualities in even a second or third-rate writer for the NEW YORK HERALD. As far as political principles are concerned, too, however acceptable the contributions of Mr. Seward might be to the Cabinet organ at Washington, just now, they would doubtless, be as distasteful to us as have been his seditious vagaries for the last twenty-five years. W. H. Seward a writer for

the HERALD! Oh! hush! But a still more ridiculous, and a really wick ed, assertion of the Cabinet organ, is, that towards those, even of the democratic party, who have arrayed themselves in opposition to the Cabinet, the President "can have no other feeling but one of sovereign contempt." We pronounce this an atrocious calumny upon President Pierce. It is clearly impossible that he can cherish any thing like a feeling of contempt for that class of men to whom he owes his election. A contempt for them would involve contempt for the political principles of his whole life, and the policy so broadly laid down in his inaugural address. We know, from good authority, that Gen. Pierce has an abiding sense of respect for, and of identification with, the national compromise branch of the democratic party. North and South ; we know that he can entertain nothing else than a feeling of respect for the overwhelming constitutional Union principles upon which he was so triumphantly borne aloft into the White House. His responsibilities are to the honest millions of the American people-not to the huckstering politicians of the Cabinet and the Cabinet organ. The fact is, that the Cabinet and their organ, in their desperation, are striking blindly about them, and their ugliest blows. in falling upon the President, recoil upon themselves.

In this controversy between the President and his Cabinet, we may safely assume that the latter, and not the former, is guided by selfish and sordid motives. The intentions of General Pierce are good; he can have no possible object to gain otherwise. It is undoubtedly his settled purpose to carry out the great principles of his election, in the men, the measures, and the general policy of his administration. We believe, too, that if one set of men. upon a full trial, are found discordant, disorganizing, and incompetent, he will be ready to follow the policy of Old Aickory, in turning them adrift, and in the appointment of a new set, better adapted to the practical business before him. We cannot believe that he will persist in the retention of this, or any other ministry, when fully convinced that it will hazard the usefulness and the unity of his administration. Such is the broad line of demarcation we draw between the President and his Cabinet and their imbecile Washington organ.

We have had enough of this old party news paper cant about the "silk stocking gentry," and the "lion-hearted democracy." and such twaddle. The time for such paltry pucilities in the Washington organ has gone by. It was all well enough, perhaps, in those days when the Albany regency and Martin Van Buren controlled the democratic party; but those days have passed away. The independent press and an independent public opinion have since taken the field. We live now in an age of intellect. of reason, and of practical common sense. The rant, the cant, and the clap-trap of frontier electioneering have given way to sober argument and solid facts.

The Cabinet organ is behind the timestwenty years behind the times. Its efforts to destroy such men as Bronson. Dickinson. O'Conor and their partisans, like its efforts to defend the Cabinet, will be vain and impotent as long as its arguments are made up of such balderdach as the "silk stocking gentry," the 'Hon-hearted democracy," and the President. who "freely bares his bosom and defice the steel of his enemies." Such trash is only fit for a filibustering tragedy on the stage, ending in a general explosion of fireworks, and the indiscriminate slaughter of all concerned Give us something better-give us, comothing

CHANCES OF A NEW MEXICAN WAR .- We are n the receipt of some very highly important information, of a peculiar and interesting character, in reference to the projects, views and policy of the Cabinet at Washington on the subject of our foreign relations, and more particularly of our present bearing with Mexico. It would appear that several members of the Cabinet are beginning to get alarmed on account of the general outcry made against them from all parts of the country; and, in deliberating on the ways and means to allay the popular discontent and to evade dismissal and disgrace, they have begun to contemplate the possibility of bringing about a war with Mexico, with the design of thereby diverting public attention from their own disgraceful spoils system operations. There is nothing very original in the idea. The plan was resorted to in the days of President Polk, and it is not at all unlikely that the scheme may be fallen back upon and adopted at the present day, as we are assured it is to be. There is still more probability given to the assumption by the fact that some of President Pierce's advisers are the very same men who at that time formed the Cabinet of President Polk. and who blundered into the last war with Mexico to save themselves from a like impending political annihilation.

MR. LESTER'S REPLY TO CABINET ASSAULTS .-We to-day publish the reply of Mr. C. Edwards Lester, the London Times correspondent, to the simultaneous attacks upon both his private and polical character, by the organs of the Cabinet in Washington and Boston. The extracts he furnishes from letters written by the late Mr. Wickliff, as well as the epistle from Attorney General Cushing, give a piquancy to this curious affair that is truly refreshing. Read the document.

The Recent Horrible Murder near Jamaica Long Island.

We learn that Governor Seymour has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the peron or persons who violated and murdered Catharine Quigley, a girl thirteen years of age, residing near the town of Jamaica, Long Island, on Sunday evening last, the 9th inst. The unfortunate girl, it seems, went to an orchard near by, for the purpose of gathering some apples, line of the towns of Jamaica and Flushing, where the murderers met her, violated her person, and then beat her about the head with stones, and threw her body into a pond near at hand. In addition to the reward offered the State, the citizens of Jamaica have offered five hundred dollars more for the conviction of the guilty parties. It is supposed that the offenders are black men

BIEAR HOUSE AT WALLACE'S .- A dramatic version of bickens' last work was produced on Thursday, for the first time, at Wallack's theatre. The arrangement is due, we understand, to Mr. John Brougham, who takesand occassionally mistakes—the character of Turveydrop, in the piece. It will not add much to the reputation author or manager. The crowning merit of the novel is the skill, with which we are introduced to "the romantic side of familiar things." In the drama, the "familiar things" are omitted altogether, to make room for a melodramatic action, which, we fancy, would suit another me ridian much better than Wallack's. There is no plot. and the interest is not sustained. The play might end with any other act as well as the fourth. Were it not for this peculiarity we should have exclaimed against the teisness of the scene which closes the performance; but where disconnected dialogue is the rule, it were should o individualize any particular instance of the defect. We miss, too, many characters and scenes which could ill be spared from the novel. Boythorn, who, one would fancy, was well adapted for the stage-Smallweed, his wife and son, and even Guppy, are all excised. Poor E-ther plays a ridiculously insignificant part, in which submitting to be playfully called Dame Durden by her guardiar, and to be vociferously embraced by her mother, are the most conspicuous incidents. Allan Woodcourt is casually alluded to; but we must take his existence for granted, on the faith of Mr. Jarndyce. So regardless of ffect was the author, or perhaps, so conscious was he that he had not excited any interest on Esther's behalf, that he does not even take the trouble to marry her off at the close. Nor was the cast calculated to atone for the faults of the play. In the first place, Blake does not appear; and Lester is thrown away upon the absurd part of the Debilitated Cousin, whose whole stock in trade is two stale jokes. learning to pronounce the long words he puts into the mouth of Sir Leciester Dedlock. Mr Thompson—had he read Dickens' work—would have learnt that Inspector Bucket, of the Detective, was by no means the vulgar fellow he shows us. Inspector Buchet could be a gentleman when he chose; why cannot Mr. Thompson? almost mistaken his Bucket for Coavins. Mr. Dvott ought not to lose a moment in transferring his valuable services to the Bowery. As a brigand, or conspirator in such a drama as the "Duchess of Main," he would be worth his weight in gold. But he should not jeopardize his salvation by continuing te burlesque Mr. Tulkinghorn. The pith and marrow of that worthy gentleman's character was his imperturbable coolness and impenetrable secresy. Mr. Dyott is as excitable as Richard Carstone, and rushes about the stage, blabbing his designs at every corner. Lady Dedlock was, of course, entrusted to Miss Keene, and we regret to say that our criticism of Mr. Thompson would apply equally well to her. Let Miss Keene ask herself whether any lady would receive Mr. Tulkinghorn as she does on the occa sion of his first visit? Pride is not necessarily rudeness, nor does haughtiness imply importinance. Again-in the recognition scene, after a moment or two of really fine acting, Miss Keene relapsed into a meledramatic style that chilled the whole andience. Each that scene been rendered with a sturalness and judgment, more than ene of the ladies who gazed unmoved last evening, would have presented a very different spectacle.

Brougham as Turveydrop, though freq uently outre, was in general extremely amusing; and Mrs. B. filled the part of Hortense with perfect skill and tact. To these, if we add Mr Walcot—an admirable Harold Skimpole—sure to convulse the audience whenever he appeared, and as we shall, we think, have done evenhanded justice to all. There were, originally, grave difficulties in the way of

iramatic adaptation of "Bleak House." These difficul ties have not been overcome at Wallack's. Neither the burlesque rhymes nor the commonplace dance, which are he only innovations of the dramatic author, can explate this failure.

THE NEW RUSSIAN DANSEUSE .- Mad'lle Yerka Mathina. the danceuse who made her debut at Niblo's about ten days ago, and who has, in this short interval of time btained a most extraordinary and well-merited populari ity, takes her benefit to night. Her sojourn in this city is unavoidably shortened as she can appear but twice introduces three new and enchanting dances. We need hardly claim for her a good benefit, inasmuch as during the evenings she has already appeared, Niblo's has been crowded in an unprecedented manner, for which the his tory of the house has no precedent.

The Law Courts.

In the case of the parties charged with causing the Henry Clay steamboat calamity, a motion was yesterday made b fore Judge Ingersoll, in the United States Circuit Court, to postpone the trial, in cousequence of the absense of material witnesses, and Mr. Cutting, one of the counsel, being in Europe. The motion was denied, and the trialone of the most important criminal proceedings we have had for some time-will commence on Tuesday next. The case of Rossie, the Post Office clerk charged with abstracting gold coin and various articles of jewelry from letters posted in New York for transmission, is set down for to-day in the United States District Court. In the Supreme Court, General Term, the motion of Reynolds against Flagg, the Comptroller, for a mandamus to compel him to pay eleven thousand and odd dollars, the amount of a ontract for removing offal from the streets, was commenced, but not concluded. The Broadway Railroad case is now in its fourth day. The defence has commenced ard next week may terminate the present proceedings, in the Superior Court an action for fire insurance terminated in a verdict of over \$800 for the plaintiff, being ready, the Court adjourned. The also adjourned without trying any cause. Court Calendar This Day.

Obituary. HON. TRISTAM BURGES, OF RHODE ISLAND.

The telegraph from Providence, R. I., as we have alrea ly stated, announced the death, on Thursday morning. 13th inst., of Hon. Tristam Burges, of that city, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. This venerable statesman during his long career occupied a conspicuous rank as a lawyer and statesman, and for many years filled an im-portant space in the annals of Rhode Island, and in the politics and legislation of the United States. Mr. Burges was one of the sons of New England who rose from ob curity to a high rank in the legal profession, and to honorable distinction as a public man. His life abounds in those incidents which mark the progress? fine intellec and an ambitious spirit; and which powerfully illustrate the character of republican institutions. It tells, in one respect, the same tale which has been told of other states men-how they have risen by their own exertions to high stations of honor and of fame.

Tristam Burges was what is called "an old colony man." He was born in the town of Rochester, in the county of Plymouth, in the commonwealth of Massacku-setts, on the 26th of February, 1776. He was a son of John Burges, who entered the revolutionary army as a lieutenant, in 1775, intending to continue in the service until the end of the war; but an illness from which he never recovered prevented him. During the war, how ever, he rendered great assistance to his country, by raising men, and collecting clothing for the army. By these means, his house became a kind of rendezvous, which brought his son Tristam into an intimacy with some of the brave men of those times. The elder Mr. Burges died in November, 1791, leaving three sons and five daughters; Tristam being the youngest of the sons.

The earliest event in the history of his country, in the

memory of the subject of this notice, was the alarm of the battle of Lexington. The next was the return his father from the army, sick, and but just alive. Thus, young Burges began to live when American Independence was the theme of general interest. The story of national oppression was repeated in his ear in childhood, and the songs of his cradle were the songs of liberty. His father, with his three sons, cultivated farm of sterile land, and in the intervals of agricultural pursuits, employed their time in the mechanical occupapation of coopers. The father could accomplish but little work; the whole family, however, were constantly em-ployed in some kind of labor.

Education in those times was extremely limited, even in New England. Schools were few, and Tristam Burges never attended one until he was about fifteen years age. His elder sister taught him to read, and his father imparted to him a little instruction in writing and arithnetic. Between the age of fifteen and twenty-one he only attended school twelve weeks. He had read, however, every book that he could buy, beg, or borrow. After he was capable of writing, many of his leisure hours were spent in composition. He was also fond of perusing the works of Pope, Dryden, and Addison. Letter writing was much practised among his associates, and the letters written by him from the age of sixteen to that of twenty-one, would have filled a volume. To this early application to this species of com position, may be traced in some measure his style of writing in after life.

Burges, like a vast proportion of other young New Englanders, early formed the determination to leave his native fields for a more extensive theatre for enterprise. He at first contemplated a temporary seafaring life, to enable nim to attain the means and knowledge to fit him to ente one of the liberal professions. Disappointed in his at-tempts to become a mariner, his thoughts were next directed to the study of medicine. He read, when others slept, various medical works of celebrity, and was prepared, as he thought, to ride with a country doctor. At this period he was twenty-one years of age. He had served out his apprenticeship as a cooper, and hac, as far as his limited means would permit, the promised aid of his father. He was advised by a physician to study Greek and Latin before commend ing a regular course of medicine. Accordingly he resolved to enter an academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts, where pleurisy brought him to the brink of the grave. Having lost six months in time, his eager desire to become a physician and to acquire wealth had vanished; but he resolved, with the blessing of Providence, that, cost as many years as it might, he would obtain a collegiate education. After the death of his father, Tristam sold his share of the farm he had left to his family to his eldest brother. The proceeds, with rigid economy, and by in-structing a school three of four months in the year, fitted him for college, and enabled him to complete the whole

In regard to oratory, Burges, while teaching school himself at Middleborough, Massachusetts, received valuable instructions from a blacksmith. This man often visited the family where he boarded, and manner indescribable. He was a large but very graceful man, with a remarkable gesticulation. When standing by his own forge, with collar open, shirt sleeves ment of every finger there was emotion; each gesture was a part of the story, and in unison with all there was a most expressive and unrivalled dignity of manner.

In the autumn of 1793 Burges entered Brown University, at Providence, L. L., and graduated at that institution in 1796. The subject of his oration on that occa-sion was "The Cause of Man." At that day this address was considered as a remarkable production. The paragraph commencing—"Guided by reason, man has tra-velled through the abstruse regions of the philosophic world," and that succeeding it-"By imagination, man seems to verge towards creative power "-are considered by admirers of the florid style of writing, as beautifully constructed. They have been selected as exercises for declamation in many schools and colleges and may be found in some of the old school books of oratory. The style of the oration was so smooth and flowing, and the manner in which it was delivered was so interesting, that it gained for Burges great applause. It was not, however, very pleasant to him to have it alluded to, or quoted, when he became advanced in life, and after he took his seat in Congress. The Southern members of the House of Representatives delighted to bore him on a subject on which the member from Rhode Island was somewhat sensitive. We recollect that, about the year 1832, a brilliant little volume was published at the South, called "Memoirs of a Nullifler." The object of the work was to glorify nullification, as understood in South Carolina, and to ridicule the Yankees and other Northern men. Among other matters, the hero nullifler relates that he had made a visit, (accompanied by a demon, or familiar spirit,) to the infernal regions. There, among other noted personages, he found Tristam Burges, who was in the sands of several devil turnspits, roasting before a fire. Contriving, however, to escape from his tormentors, Burges ascended a rock, and commenced a he rangue to the infernal audience. "Guided by reason," (he said,) "man has travelled through the abstruse re gions of the philosophic world." At the terrible sound f the voice of the Rhode Islander, (the nullifler relates) the devils and those under their care, instantly fied in every direction, the eaverns of the infernal regions were leserted, and the nullifler and his devilish friend wek the opportunity to return to the earth, which they did through a certain cave in Kentucky.

course of Burges at college was marked by con tinued appreciation, and a desire to excel in every depart-In the belles lettres studies he was a scholar. At that early period he was distinguished for his attainments in oratory. Whenever he spoke his classmates anticipated pleasers, and they were not disappointed. This distinction in oratory was acquired, in a great measure, through the instruction and example of Doctor Maxcy, then President of the College. This gentleman was a model in pulpit cratery, and deeply versed in

While in college, Burges had commenced the study of the law with Judge Barnes, of Providence, a distinguished lawyer of the time. Although his school occupied six hours in every day. Burges never failed in spending six hours in reading law. A few weeks before the time fixed for terminating his school keeping career, he was pressed to purchase a lottery ticket, the price of which was five dollars. He refused at first, as he had not was five dellars. He refused at first, as he had not that amount of money in possession, but the lottery manager offering to take his note, Burges concented, and the ticket drew a prize of two thousand collars, which afforded him permanent relief. Now he devoted day and night to the stady of the law; and when admitted to practice in Rhede Island, in 1749, at the age of twenty nine years, he was thoroughly rereed in all the principles of the profession.

In the year 1801, Mr. Burges married the daughter of Mr. Welcome Arzeld, an eminent merchant of Providence. Their married life extended through a long series of years, and amountains by gloomy days of deep distress; but they learned to look at that light which cheers the pil grinunge of time, and shines on the pathway of those

they learned to look at that light which cheers the pilgringe of time, and shires on the pathway of those
who trend in the walks of virtue and daty.
Into few years after he was admitted to the bar of
Shode Island, Mr Barge, had attained signal influence
has a divocate. The power of his man, and his enthusizable feetings, were childred in every cause which
he argued. So deeply was he interested, so persuaded in the justice of his side of the question, that he was
deer known to admit his client to be in the wrong. If
doubts were suggested by the opposite party, before trial,
he would reset them in an instant, as if they reflected
upon his own honor and judgment. Bis practice was very

and Nathaniel Searle. With suck men Mr. Burges as clated; and side by side, they contended for profession honor.

During the latter part of Jefferson's administratifur. Burges began to take an active part in politidiscussion. It was about the time of the enactment the celebrated embargo law, and the conspicus position of Mr. Burges, as a zealous federa and opponent of the measures of Mr. Jefferson, were it afterwards in the memory of those who listened to eloquence in those times. He was generally presets public meetings called by the federalists, atd on m occasions made enthusiastic and successful address. He was usually requested to draw up resolutions a memorials upon the political topics of the day. To were remarkable for racy sentences and spirited appeared to the statention was not confined to law and politic ture, and the study of the great models of ancient tory. Besides his professional labors he contributing to the periodical press, and by many essays quired considerable reputation. He also delivered to ions before various societies, which were highly one mended and widely circulated.

Having been elected one of the Representatific molitority between the the study of the spring of 1811, Mr. Buy ook his seat in the General Assembly of Rhislard and was re-elected for the following ion. But the calls of his profession, and the peen state of parties at that time compelled him to retire a the Legislature. From this period until 1817 he purs with diligence the practice of his profession. In month of May, of that year, he was appointed Chieftice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Burrill, who had been elected United States Senator, the discharge of his dutes as a judge, Mr. Burges learned, prompt and courteous—commanding respective of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed for the bench; affording a striking illustration of felly and insecurity of annual appointments of judge then practised in Rhode Island. He immediately sumed his practice, and year after year saided to his fas an advocate.

then practised in Rhode Island. He immediately sumed his practice, and year after year added to his fa as an advocate.

At that time a growing interest in oratory and be lettres was felt in Brown University. The popularit Mr. Burges, as an orator and writer, induced the fact to select him as Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettre that ancient institution. The duties of the professorahi he had performed with the same ability and enthusi displayed in other matters. During the period of services the improvement of the students was sthat the commencement exercises at Providence were puted to be superior to those of any university in country. The lectures which he delivered were experienced, and were fine specimens of the art which was teaching. His election to Congress, and a law emby the corporation, obliged him to abandom the Profeship, after having devoted several years to his duties. The friends of Mr. Burges desired to see him in Congress of the United States, that his great abil might be extended in a wider sphere, and the which he had acquired at home become more gene known. But they could not with any confidence of cess solicit the suffrages of the people, on account of spirit of partizanship, and the prejudices felt agains prominent men of the federal party, after the enguishment of its power in Rhode' Island. Prejuwhich had survived for a long period at last gan to abate, and the attention of many directed to the first favorable opportunity to forward Mr. Burges for Representative in Cong In July, 1825, the personal friends of Mr. Bunominated him as a candidate against Mr. Eddy, had been several years in Congress. A violent coversy arose, which was continued until the day of tion. Every frivolous objection was urged against claims of Mr. Burges, but he triumphed over all, was chosen by a considerable majority. At the time, Mr. Dutge J. Pearce was elected as his colleague chosen by a considerable of Mr. Dutee J. Pearce was elected by a considerable of Mr. Dutee J. Pearce was elected by the constant of the consta

was chosen by a considerance time, Mr. Dutes J. Pearce was elected as his colleague they served together as the Representatives from R Island, being continued ten years, by five successive tions by the people.

In December 1825, Mr. Burges first took his se Congress. He had accepted the henorable trust wisense of deep responsibility. He was to appear new, enlarged, and important sphere of duty. He surrounded by the talent, patriotism, and experient statesmen and legislators. The House of Represents at that period exhibited a rare collection of emindividuals. Webster was there, and Sergeant, ingston, McDuffie, and Everett. It was no consider to meet such men in debate, in the contests of triotism, and in all measures to promete the nat weal. Mr. Burges was conscious that perseverance dustry, and ambition must be actively exercised in extensive field of intellectual trial, and well aware no man of limited capacity can excel in the Congress of the contest of the contest

triotism, and in all measures to promete the nat weal. Mr. Burges was conscious that perseverance dustry, and ambition must be actively exercised in extensive field of intellectual trial, and well aware no man of limited capacity can excel in the Congre the United States. How well the distinguished I Islander acquitted himself the annals of Congress during a period of ten years. He soon took the hirank as a debater, and on all questions of importance participated with zeal and ent usiasm. He was an a supporter of the administration of John Quincy Administration of the Revolution of Lawrence of Lawrence Administration of John Administrati

from the North: but notking important grew out of discussion in Congress.

John Randolph, of Virginia, having been one y United States Senator, returned to the House of Rep tatives in he ember, 1827. In the course of the sa he interrupted Mr. Burges in a speech on the tariff made use of some very sareastic remarks on him a New England Eundolph was accustomed in his speec ridicule New England men and measures, and it we often that a member was found who was willing to the risk of replying to him. He more than met wi match in Mr. Burges on the occasion referred to, as severe retort of the latter is fresh in the memory of at this day. The concluding part of it was in words:—

words:— "Sir, Divine Providence takes care of his own uni Moral mensters cannot propagate. Impotent of thing but malevolence of purpose, they can no other multiply miseries, than by blaspheming all that is purprosperous, and happy. Could demon propagate dide universe might become a Pandemonium; but joice that the father of lies can never become the of liars. One adversary of God and man is enough funiverse. Too much! Oh! how too much for nation."

universe. Too much! Oh! how too much fo nation."

Mr. Randolph could not withstand the unparallel verity of this retort. He immediately left the Ha his voice was never raised there afterwards.

After an active and arduous career of ten years in grees, and having taken part in a debate in many important measures, besides those we have mention 1855 Mr. Burges retired to private life, from which i not again recalled, although his friends sought an cunity to send him to the United States Senate. Ci stances, however, proved unfavorable to his elect that body, and the last eighteen years of his lon have been passed in the shades of retirement.

Mr. Bowen, of Providence, to whose elegant me written in 1855, we are indebted for part of the ci stances marrated in this sketch, give a correct sun of the character and style of Mr. Burges as an ofrom which we make a short extract:—

"Mr. Burges's style of speaking is often too

of the character and style of Mr. Burges as an of from which we make a short extract:—

"Mr. Burges's style of speaking is often too ment; occasionally he dealt in nice refine of language; yet his style is formed on a model, and, therefore, it resembles the spe of no other man. It is his own, with its faulubeauties. If one word could convey a just idea of whole, we should term it captivating. His voice remarkable for its sweetness, but it is strong, and deepest intonations, melodious. It is capable, too, exquisite variety of tones. It will speak the calm riggs of philosophy and the exciting passions of the with inimitable power. His cadences fall upon twith a prolonged beauty, and his emphasis and posseminably manased. His gestures are frequent, ye ployed only when the thought requires them. Thalways emphatic. His artimation is remarkable timet; every sentence is pronounced with a full delicentralistics. To live in human memory, and to pig the rell of these some memorial of himself, has evicever been one of his cherished desires. He is hidous, and therefore participates in that initiates it is demandated, of great minds; the which heaved in the breast of Washington, which breathed in the lines of pootry, which has set in order. ictical firmament those living stars, shining with u med lustre, and guiding to Union and Independence. Mr. Burges had suffered much affliction in his t by the loss of children. In 1826 his second da died, in the twenty-first year of her age. She